Businces Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonic is the best table water. It aids digestion

## New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill

FOREIGN.-The American Peace Commission FOREIGN.—The American Peace Commissioners sailed from Southampton on the steamship St. Louis for this city. —— In an interview with M. De Blowitz in Paris, Señor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission, severely criticised the attitude of the United States in the peace negotiations. —— The Danish steamer Thingvalla passed Dunnet Head with the craw of the steamer Govino. The Danish steamer Thingvalla passed Dunnet Head with the crew of the steamer Govino, from Leith for Baltimore, which foundered at sea on December 11. — Compromising War-Office documents were found in the house of the father of an ex-artilleryman in Nismes, France, — The British steamer Pierremont was in collision with the British steamer Ilios in the North Sea; the Ilios foundered and twenty people were drowned — Baron Ferdinand ple were drowned. — Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, M. P., died in London. — It was reported in Madrid that General Maximo Gomez was dead; the report could not be confirmed in Hayana.

DOMESTIC.-The President and his party vis DOMESTIC.—The President and his party visited Savannah, where a parade was reviewed, a trip down the river taken, and a dinner attended at night, at which the President's speech upon expansion aroused great enthusiasm.

— James H. Eckels, formerly Controller of the Currency, said that one of the great European Powers, believed to be Russia, was endeavoring to negotiate an immense loan with bankers of this city.

— The Anglo-American Joint High Commission decided to adjourn on Monday until January 5; soon after reassembling a treaty covering all the controversies with Canada except reciprocity will be signed. with Canada except rechrecity will be signed.

Attorney-General Hancock has designate.

Benjamin J. Shove, of Syracuse, to prosecut
the canal cases.

The Niagara Count the canal cases — The Magara County Supervisors directed a committee to inform the surety of County Treasurer Lammerts that he was over \$46,000 short in his accounts.

was over \$46,000 short in his accounts.

CITY\_Stocks were irregular at small net losses. — Colonel Roosevelt had a busy day; he visited the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, held a number of conferences, and gave a dinner for a number of guests. — General Merritt returned to this city, and spoke at length regarding the situation in the Philippines. — The Mayor addressing a delegation length regarding the situation in the Thinpines. — The Mayor, addressing a delegation of teachers from the public schools, said he thought of appointing women to the School Boards, and favored the payment of commissioners. — Colonel W. J. Bryan, who is in this city, talked of the war and silver. — The members of Captain Lydecker's company to the 7th Begingent presented to him a goldin the 7th Regiment presented to him a gold-mounted sword and sliver cup, at a dinner given in his honor. — President Cyrus Clark re-viewed the work of the West End Association

The weather forecast for to-day: Increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 40%.

t the annual dinner at Sherry's.

HOMEWARD BOUND, WELL LADEN. Five transatiantic travellers are now on their way home to the United States. That, on the face of it, is no extraordinary circumstance. There has not been a day for many a year when it was not so. But of all the myriad threads of life borne to and fro by the swift shuttles of the ocean ferry there have been no others comparable with these in the significance of their errand and in the import of the burden with which they are laden. Three months ago they departed from this port, amid much doubt and not a few misgivings as to the outcome of their errand. They have been laboring for our country, arduously and unselfishly, in a foreign land, amid surrounding influences always allen and too often hostile. They have had for their antagonists some of the most expert, resourceful and resolute of Old World diplemats. They have met skill with skill, strategy with strategy, and resoluinstructions under which they were sent. They have wrought upon the Old World the will of every essential point. And to-day they are following the tidings of their achievements homeward, bearing all the fruitage and the trophies that were hoped for three months ago, and more.

The time of their returning is well chosen by happy chance or by appropriate fate. It is the season consecrated to peace and to goodwill among men. And, however varying minds may regard all that has gone before, these five Commissioners have re-established peace and have opened the way for a return of goodwill between the nations that recently were at war. That is one salient feature of the case, and it is one the thought of which will add a deeper ally defenceless as respects the first shock of fervor to the Christmastide rejoldings. There is peace, and these men have been the agents through which it has been secured. There is a promise of restored goodwill, and it is largely through their labors that it has been made, Or, if we adopt that other interpretation of the Christmas message, peace to men of good will, then it is to be said with equal truth that our Commissioners have not only shown themselves men of good will, but have similarly represented the Government and the Nation whose credentials they bear. They have not been spollators. They have not been avengers. They have been peacemakers in the truest sense of the term, making peace on the ground dictated by the inevitable logic of events, the only ground on which it could be made in perence and honor.

They are to be welcomed by the Nation on their return for the sake of what they have done and for the sake of the peace they bear. But they bear more than peace, and, comusingled with the jubilant welcome, there must be grave thoughts of the import of their burden. They bear to us an empire, with all its cares and responsibilities, and with all its possibilities of greatness and of profit. That is envoys have brought peace. Others have to our domain. But none have ever brought enough to prevent effective use even of any as such a gift of opportunity and of responsibility as is involved in the empire to which the meed of recognition due, it is, above all will not lack applause and honor for what they have done. It is for the Nation to confirm its own everlasting honor by taking up the great work of which their achievement is the auspi-

clous beginning, and by executing it in all details and at all times as faithfully and as successfully as they have performed their task.

COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE. The problem of governing our new possessions is one that calls for thought and discussion. Military rule must after a time give way to civil administration, and if we are to make a success of that administration we must undertake it with a general sense of our responsibilities and a firm determination on the part of the compelling majority not to allow home politics or politicians to interfere with efficient, just and disinterested management of affairs. We shall doubtless make some mistakes through inexperience, with the best possible officials and the best possible system. But such mistakes are not our danger. Our real danger is failure of our people to appreciate that they have a problem, and their tendency to leave the subject to politicians to solve as their own interests may dictate. That the American people, once aroused, would make a right choice between a good and a bad system of governing dependencies there can be no doubt. The important thing just at present is that they be aroused to the necessity of starting on right principles. It is therefore in order that methods of government should be widely discussed, that systems which other nations have followed with success should be noted, so that when our legislators come to establishing island administrations they may have behind them a public opinion to support them in wise measures and warn them against

The address of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton before Friday was a particularly timely and valuable plea for the administration of our dependencies under a strict merit system. Certainly all thinking men will agree with him. Efficiency and fitness are the only possible reasons for sending a man to hold office in Porto Rico or the Philippines. The time for using distant possessions as places of refuge for political dependents and assuming that any sort of bad government would be good enough for colonies is passed. It ended with the colonial power of Spain. It went out of fashion for Anglo-Saxon dependencies when England learned the lesson of the American Revolution and applied it elsewhere. With the sense of entering upon a new career in which their qualities are to be tested, which the mass of the American people surely have, notwithstanding their faith in themselves and their future, it cannot be possible that they should be content to set up governments for others on any lower plane of efficiency and political morality than that which they have evolved for themselves. The merit system is here established by law. The vast majority of our officeholders are subject to Civil Service rules. Security of tenure, regardless of politics, is the rule rather than the exception. It is to-day, in spite of the sometimes successful attempts of politicians to evade the law or limit its application, the American system, and such it will remain. Just how it may best be applied in our new possessions is a matter of practical adjustment, but there should be no question that, as military rulers who have been selected with notable regard for fitness are superseded by civilians, the new officers should be chosen with a like regard for their qualifications, and that they should be compelled to pick out their subordinates with one sole object in view-the establishment of the best government that intelligent and devoted men can give to a dependent

people. Mr. Eaton sketches the development of the British Civil Service system that saved India, which was fast going to ruin under the spoils system, and points out how the success of the plan in India led to its adoption at home, and the overthrow of the practice formerly universal in England of using all offices as political rewards. We have gone beyond that in the direction of reform, and do not need a series of experiments to show the peril of having incompetent politicians in colonial office. We can perhaps profit by England's experience. Certainly we must profit by our own, and not have in Manila or San Juan a reaction from Washington. We may even hope that England's good fortune may be ours, and as she learned to rule herself better from ruling India well, so we from ruling eur dependencies in the light of our own best knowledge may find our achievements there an example and an inspiration to us in our work of government at home.

THE SIZE OF THE ARMY.

While various Army officers are amusing the public by their differences, each testifying about the precise number of men he thinks necessary to garrison Cuba, the Philippines or Porto Rico, and stating what increase of the Army is required, may not the voice of common-sense be heard? If the experts insist upon differing so tion with resolution. They have obeyed the widely that the weight of their professional might perhaps be called a trust. The proposal opinion is minimized, it may be in order for practical people who are not experts to submit the New. They have won their contest at an opinion and for the practical men in Congress who must decide the matter to give such opinions some attention. The war made one thing plain-that the country could not rely, for immediate defence against any sudden attack, upon its National Guard or upon volunteers. The time required to call out, organize, equip and assemble such troops and prepare them for any effective fighting is more than enough for a most destructive invasion by any foreign Power having sufficient naval and military force to land a respectable army in this country. After a little it would have to retire. But that would be no protection to the cities which it might destroy in a month or two. The country is actuwar with any military Power, except by its Navy, which some foreign Powers can overmatch, and by its Regular Army.

The size of the fleet required to move an invading force across the ocean limits the number which can be so moved before this Nation can get itself organized for war. Great Britain could attack from Canada, but not without sending a large army across the ocean, and war with our "kiu beyond sea" is not to be expected. Several European Powers could send out an army of far more than a hundred thousand men at short notice, but could not at short notice get together transports enough to move as many. An attack which has to be delayed a month or two will never be made, because the world knows that this Nation could in that time arm a million men. Sudden invasion alone is to be considered, and that is so limited by transporting necessities that no nation will try to move at the outset as many as one hundred thousand men. This possible attack will never be made if the Nation has always ready and equipped a movable Regular Army of fifty thousand men within this country, besides the small force required for coast fortification. But that force must be available, if the country is to be what makes their home-coming unique. Other securely protected, without drawing upon garrisons in dependencies. A foreign navy might brought the cession of new lands to be added | hold the water between Florida and Cuba long

If Congress means to protect the people it these Commissioners bring us the title-deeds. must provide, besides all troops required in de-And thus in welcoming back men who have pendencies, a Regular Army at home large served their country well, and in giving them enough to meet the first shock of attack in any possible war. For everything after that the else, incumbent upon the Nation to receive country can rely upon its volunteers, and upon worthily the charge they bring to it. They | the knowledge of foreign Powers that the volunteers will be millions. New possessions in the Pacific, the obligation of National honor to protect American citizens and interests in the East

troops from that island.

there, may involve war at any time. A foreign Power which would shrink from hostilities if this country were duly protected might count upon the destructiveness of a sudden invasion if it were not. A few thousand men, perfectly ready and equipped, would be worth to the Na-

tion hundreds of thousands in preventing war. The force needed for the dependencies cannot be judged by anybody until full authority has been given to enlist, equip and pay forces composed of inhabitants loyal to the United States. That many thousand such men can be enlisted, and under American officers soon made effective soldiers, all military authorities agree. If this scheme shall be carried to success the whole is done without wasteful delay the American Army required in the dependencies may soon be materially reduced. If the various generals are right in the opinion that fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand men will be required at first beyond the shores of the United States, the rumber can undoubtedly be reduced by half within a short time if the Nation promptly adopts methods like those employed by Great Britain in India and Egypt. In that case a Regular Army of one hundred thousand men would be large enough. But if that course is not taken soon, a somewhat larger Regular Army will be needed for the full protection which it is the duty of Congress to provide without hesitation.

BASERALL PROSPECTS. The baseball magnates who have been taking counsel together the last week concerning the welfare of the game in general and the means of promoting their interest in particular do not appear to have paid much attention to the questhe National Civil Service Reform League on tion which most closely concerns the public, and consequently themselves. It is to be hoped that at the meeting which is expected to be held later in the winter they will give suitable consideration to the facts that the last season was chiefly characterized by rank offences against order and decency on the part of some managers and many players, that the public, being constantly affronted by such proceedings, became in no long time utterly disgusted, that the season largely for this reason was a dismal failure, and that next season will show similar results if similar practices prevail. Regulations were elaborately discussed a year ago, and finally promulgated, for the prevention of these abuses, and play began with the expectation that they would be enforced with reasonable firmness. But before the first game in this city was over it had been made evident that the New-York club, at least, was under no sort of discipline, and the model then set was pretty faithfully followed to the end.

Possibly there is a feeling among the men in control of professional baseball that lnasmuch as this year's rules and promises were broken all to pieces it is just as well not to renew them. And so it is if these persons have no real desire or intention to restore former conditions of respectability. But some of them are certainly not so foolish as to regard public goodwill as a matter of small importance. Doubtless the proposed elevation of the Brooklyn team to a high standard through the acquisition of Baltimore's best players would stimulate interest hereabouts and be of general advantage to the League. But it would not be enough to re-establish the game on the old basis. The respectable part of the baseballloving public, without whose support the game cannot flourish, is exceedingly tired of wrangling and turbulence, and will not be satisfied with anything less than a complete abandonment of the bad habits which those who might have cured them by stern measures have tolerated so long. Nobody cares particularly for a mere formal proclamation of repentance and a new policy, one "gentlemen's agreement" having so lately been made ridiculous by continual violations of its letter and spirit; but everybody who likes the game would be glad to see convincing proofs that owners and managers comprehend the necessity for keeping faith with the public whose patronage they

ANOTHER CAB SERVICE.

Another attempt is to be made to fill "long-felt want" of a decent and not expensive cab service in this city. We have not kept tally of such schemes in the past, but reckon there must have been a score of them in the last score of years. Their forms have been varied. Some were cornerate, some individual. Some sought to reduce the cost of service by reducing the original cost of the cabs. Some simed to make the cabs look like private vehicles, some covered them with parti-colored emblems that proclaimed their character as loudly as an ambulance bell could have done. All had, however, two things in common-they aimed at improvement of the service, and they failed to attain that end.

The latest scheme is a corporate one. is to unite all the cab-driving interests of the city under a common management, with an enormous capital. Thus it is hoped such improvement and cheapening of service can be effected as have been effected in some other branches of business by similar combinations. It may be of interest to observe that such a system prevails in Paris, where they are supposed to "order this matter better." Nearly all the cabs and other public vehicles of that city belong to one great company, which has about eight thousand of them in use. There are, perhaps, two thousand more, belonging to smaller companies and to individuals. Each and every one is, of course, licensed, and must pay a fee of one franc a day, or \$73 a year. That means an income to the city treasury of \$730,000 a year from cab licenses alone. Imagine, in passing, such a revenue being collected in this city! But that is not all. The cab companies are compelled to divide with the city their surplus earnings above a certain figure, and they are restrained from charging more than a certain rate of fare, under far more severe penalties than those which are nominally prescribed for a like offence here. The general impression is that the cab service of Paris is far better and certainly much cheaper than that of New-York. It will be well to consider all as well as merely some of

its points of difference from ours. It is no doubt true that the peculiar form of Manhattan Island militates against so general a use of cabs as is practicable in other cities. It is equally beyond doubt that cabs would be far more generally used if they were less expensive and the drivers of them less ruffianly in manner. It ought to be possible for a man and his wife to get a clean, neat cab to take them home from the theatre anywhere within the distance of a mile for half a dollar, instead of the two or three or five dollars which the average hackman will demand. There is no use in saying that the legal fare is much less than that demanded, and that the driver can be compelled to accept it and no more. That is quite true. But no man wants to enter into while his wife stands by in the cold and rain. What is wanted is a system under which one rates without having to fight for it or to ap-

There are two or three conditions which make the profitable operation of a cheap cab system more feasible at the present time than ments in street payement. There are now miles of asphalt where there were only blocks. Smooth pavements not only make riding more during the time of threatened transformation comfortable; they greatly lessen the wear and denomination popularly supposed to be the

tear upon the running gear of cabs, and thus prolong the life of those vehicles and lessen the cost of repairs. Another thing that which is perhaps also worth taking into account, is the lowering of the cost of horses. While the best class of horses will always command a good price, there is no doubt that the Introduction of cable and electric traction and some other causes have operated to make horseflesh of ordinary quality cheaper than it was. If in these circumstances the proposed public will be the gainer, and the projectors of the enterprise will not be grudged the profits they may make.

SCHOOL REFORMS.

If Mayor Van Wyck is not careful he will himself be thought one of those hated reformers. He says he is going to advertise for firstclass men who can give up all their time to the schools. The present School Commissioners, who draw no salary, are reputable business men, who cannot afford to neglect their own affairs utterly, and he is persuaded we have not such perfect schools as would be obtained under men who had absolutely nothing else to do but look after them. He even admits that one of his own appointees, a good Democrat, is really not fit for the place, because, with all his excellent qualities, he is a busy man, and cannot devote all his attention to the schools. Things are indeed coming to a pretty pass when Mayor Van Wyck is ready to reform his own people out of office.

He admits that the problem is a difficult one, and we agree with him. It is not often that even advertising will discover an intelligent, educated man of such standing in the community as to fit him to care for its educational interests who has no private business which requires attention. It is only hoboes and professional politicians who can afford to devote all their time to an office which pays no salary. Men of business ability usually have business, Still, we think there is a way out for the Mayor. He evidently does not think political work incompatible with public service. Time given to district leadership does not count. It is only reputable business callings that unfit men for giving attention to school duties or other official work. This is evident from the selection of Mr. McCartney to supervise street cleaning. Indeed, from the results obtained, we are led to believe that his professional labor as a Tammany district leader is his principal qualification for Street Cleaning Commissioner. If the Mayor will apply the same rule to the schools he will solve his problem all right.

Mr. Hubbell and Mr. O'Brien cannot well leave their offices, but there is no trouble in getting the Tammany leaders to leave their saloons. They can, if necessary, transfer the business to their wives or bartenders, and be free to give their whole time to advancing the cause of education-except that needed for political leadership, which, as the McCartney case shows, does not count. That is the only sort of complete devotion to the schools which, so far as we can see, the Mayor can secure Patrick Divver and "Phil" Wissig could probably be induced to accept places for the public

PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW-YORK.

Presbyterians, like other citizens, may entertain differing views as to the wisdom of Na tional expansion, but in this city, at least, they would warmly support a policy of denominational expansion. The Presbyterian Church in New-York is one of the largest and wealthiest denominations. It numbers among its members many representative men of the metropo lis. Its organization is thorough, and its clergy generally are men of light and leadership. Yet for many years Presbyterians have felt that the growth of the Church has not been commensurate with its opportunities. At the present time a number of important parishes are without a pastor. And while there is no lack of candidates, many of them good men, the congregations seem to be puzzled in choosing. pulpits about to be left vacant and of movements to consolidate churches that find it hard to maintain themselves. These facts are not. of course, necessarily indicative of a decline; but taken in connection with other facts in the recent history of the Church, they are causing many Presbyterians to ask if the Church is not suffering from some chronic disorder that interferes with the normal expansion to be expected in so great a denomination. Some light is thrown on the situation by the

remarks of a Presbyterian elder, quoted in the papers. He declares that for some reason or other the Presbytery has not done much aggressive work. "The pastor of one small church in South Brooklyn." he says, "ignoring all the "Presbytery extension and Sunday-school committees, has gone out and started one preach "ing service and one Sunday-school. "represents the total Presbyterian Church ex-"tension in all New-York in the last two years "or more, and that was the work of one man. "There was a school started in Harlem last "fall, but it failed. Three churches quarrelled "We have a Sunday-school Committee and a "Church Extension Committee of the New-'York Presbytery. What do they do? I don't know. One of them held a meeting the other 'night; but there has not been a new Sunday school started in the boroughs of Richmond, Manhattan or The Bronx in a very long time. There are plenty of places where schools are "needed, and Methodists, Disciples of Christ, "Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Lutherans and Roman Catholics are branch-'ing out; everybody is, except us. We are "closing up churches. Some say we shall never "get on until we have a bishop, and others that the Presbytery ought to be divided. Still others say that our Presbyterial form is in-'adequate in large cities. Whatever be the cause, we are in the midst of the result, all

"right. Possibly this elder has overstated the case: at any rate, it is an anonymous charge, and must be accepted with reserve. But in the main it fits in with many known facts. The Presbyterian Church has built up a number of strong parishes in this city, but it has done little in developing the so-called institutional type of parish which has been so successfully developed by Episcopallans especially. Indeed, many of the oldtime Presbyterian ministers look with distrust on this type of Church work, and some of them have referred to it contemptuously as "kindergarten and souphouse Christianity." Nevertheless, such churches as Grace, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's and Trinity have reached an enormous number of the unchurched masses, and the moral impulse of their work has penetrated far beyond the confines of the denomination. Moreover, the Episa public altercation with an abusive ruffian copal Church has thrown itself into the work of social settlements. It has enlisted the services of a great army of devoted laymen and mny get good service at reasonable and legal laywomen, who, in some respects, are doing more for the uplifting of the community than its elergy. It has even developed a few avowed Christian Socialists among its clergy and laity. who, however hazy they may be in their sociological views, are sincerely and earnestly strivit was a few years ago. One is the improve- ing to show that their Church is in hearty sympathy with the plain people, the downmost men in the social system:

While all this has been going on in a small

has been rent with a bitter controversy over theological dogmas and questions of Biblical conduces to precisely the same ends is the in- interpretation. Without at all underrating the troduction of rubber tires. A third factor, importance of these matters, they have only an indirect bearing on the growth of the Church, and a Church which gives them a pre-eminent place in its thought is in no condition to face the practical problems of aggressive work.

THE WONDERFUL EXPORTS.

This is a tiresome country; no sooner has one called attention to a record-breaking event than the record-breaking record is again broken. This time the exports for November not only surpass those of the same month last year. but exceed by about \$4,500,000 the exports in any month of any year heretofore. In December, 1897, the value of exports was \$125,059, 723, but in November, 1898, the value was \$129,783,512. Until 1896 exports of as much as \$100,000,000 in a month were unknown, but in that year the value of exports in each of the last three months was over \$100,000,000. In 1897 it was over \$100,000,000 in the last four months, and for the first time ran above \$125,-000,000 in December. This year \$100,000,000 has been exceeded in January, March, May and October, and, as has been stated, the largest record ever made appears for November, with every prospect that the exports in December will prove still larger.

The most interesting feature of the return is not the mere aggregate value, but the excess of exports not of farm products. The outgo of the principal staples-breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and oll-was indeed unusually large for the month, and attention was called to the fact that the great value of such exports was the more striking because of the extremely low prices obtained for wheat and cotton. But outside these staples the exports in November were in value \$43,544,191—an amount which has never been equalled in any other month, and exceeds by nearly \$1,500,000 the unprecedented volume of such exports in October. It is this increase in the exports not of the principal staples which properly attracts especial attention at this time. Not long ago exports amounting to \$25,000,000 outside the chief staples were regarded as unusual. A year ago about \$32,000,000 was considered an extremely satisfactory outgo for the month, and in October, 1897, such exports, amounting to \$34,000,000, attracted especial attention. In October this year the exports outside the prinelpal staples reached \$42,062,762, and in November have been \$43,544,191 in value. Some idea of the articles in which the

crease has been most important may be obtained from the full returns for October, as the detailed statement for November will not be published for nearly a month. By far the largest item, outside the chief staples already mentioned, is the export of iron and steel prodnets, in value \$7,299,895 in October of this year, against \$5,670,000 last year. To this may be added the agricultural implements, cars and bieveles and other instruments, making the value of products of that class exported \$8,450,000 this year, against \$6,520,000 in 1897. Next in magnitude ranks leaf tobacco, of which \$2,606,-600 in value was exported, against \$1,945,000 last year, and there was also an increase of more than \$120,000 in manufactures of tobacco, which amounted to \$459,000 in October. The third item in importance is copper, of which the exports were in value \$2,468,000 in October, against \$2,350,000 last year. Cotton goods rank next, and the increase in these was remarkably large, the value being \$1,628,000 this year, against \$1,188,000 in 1897. But the next item in rank shows relatively the largest increase-namely, canned salmen, of which the value exported in October was \$1,168,000. against \$695,000 last year. The outgo of lumber increased creditably, amounting to \$1,168, 600, against \$\$60,000 last year, and there was also a good increase in the outgo of upper leather, \$1,006,000, against \$\$15,000 last year, while in sole leather the increase was about as great, \$531,000, against \$338,000 last year. But in nearly all the minor manufactures a satisfactory increase appears, twenty items besides \$100,000 each for the month. In some, as in fur manufactures, \$461,000 this year, against \$71. 000 last year, the increase may be of a character not likely to be permanent, but in the main the gains show a steady growth of foreign demand for American products.

Cervera's fleet was a Fourth of July souvenir, and now the peace treaty is on its way as a Christmas present.

Indianapolis is not without laws against Sabbath breaking, but on account of lack of support from the municipal authorities they are unavailing to restrain the practice. All kinds of business go on as usual without let or hindrance. The sidedoor is worked without an obstacle, restaurants are open, drug stores are in full blast, grocery and meat stores are open in the morning. The wooden Indian of the cigar store solicits customers all day and up to midnight; confectionery and fruit stores and stands, news stalls, haberdasheries, hat and clothing stores, tailor-shops, railroad offices and the like are all open during the whole or a part of the over it before it was born. No wonder it died. day. In addition to this, much Sunday work is done on buildings, not under pressure of necessity, but in the regular way of business. "The News," of that city, says that the tendency to violation of the Sabbath is wide, and seems to be increasing. The Merchants' Association initiates efforts for its abatement, which "The News" thinks ought to originate among the toilers themselves, as they have votes and could thus bring to bear an influence on municipal officialism which seems to be much needed. If Indianapolis aims at the distinction of being the banner town for wickedness of the Middle West the fact has not hitherto been of notoriety, but if not it would be well for her to revise her practices and take to heart the admonition to remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy.

> It is still evident that Theodore Roosevelt is going to appoint the Superintendent of Public

If the London authorities want to make the Druce mystery a veritable mystery, they will persist in throwing obstacles in the way of exploding it.

Rivalry in the matter of church collections may sometimes be carried to and past the danger point, as a recent occurrence in the African Methodist Church at Columbia, Penn., attests. The church requiring some repairs, two collecting bands were set at work to provide funds, one of them headed by the pastor's wife, Mrs. Thurston, and the other by Miss Sadie Little, an earnest spirit of competition animating the work of both. The assistant minister, the Rev. Mr. Corbin, was thought to be on the side of his colleague's wife, but when the accounts were footed up, showing the sum of five cents in the latter's favor, he promptly came to the support of Miss Little with the contribution of \$1. bringing her handsomely to the front. But not to have the trophy of victory thus disloyally snatched from her Mrs. Thurston contributed to her fund \$1 from her own private exchequer, which left her still five cents in advance of her rival. But the matter could not end here, and the Rev. Mr. Corbin had yet a lesson to learn not set down in John Wesley's discipline. When he next came to take up the collection he found that Mrs. Thurston had intrenched herself, pistol in hand, behind the altar, and by force of that arm was prepared, in face of the whole assembly, to maintain the thesis that he

Church of the classes, the Presbyterian Church was a puppy. Under these unwonted and alarming circumstances the congregation girded its loins and fied, the Rev. Mr. Corbin heading the procession. At the last accounts order was restored in the society; Mr. Corbin, like a man of spirit, paused in his flight and came home, and Mrs. Thurston was gradually parting with her surplus caloric. When she reaches her normal temperature the reflection that she is still five cents ahead of Miss Sadie Little will no doubt compensate her in a measure for the emotional cyclone through which she has

PERSONAL.

Mm. Algeria de Ravne Barrios, the widow of the late President of Guatemala, has arrived in San Francisco, where she will probably make her home.

Mr. Chase, the Socialist Mayor-elect of Haverest and conscientions man, arxious only to give good government to the city. But his declaration that he intends, as far as possible, to live up to the Socialist platfor a, on which he was elected, is making some of his followers feel a little anxious, One plank of the platform, for instance, declared in favor of supporting dependents out of the pub-lic treasury, and if this is done on a complete scale the city's tax E-t will be so high as to be op-

The Rev. (Mrs.) Nellie Mann Opdale, of Racine, Wis., has been called to the pastorate of St. Paul's Universalist Church, La Crosse, Wis. She has been an acceptable preacher in the Universalist denomination for a number of years.

It is announced that when Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts, retires from Co gress he will write four books. The first will treat of the protective tariff and the philosophy underly ing it; the second will be devoted to an analysis of the gold and silver standards, while another will set forth the true principles of banking. The fourth volume is expected to contain miscellaneous essays. Mr. Walker has devoted himself with great energy to the study of these questions. Speaking of George Eliot, Mrs. Porter, in her

'Annals," says: "On one occasion, when we were calling on her that summer, she said she was very anxious about the safety of the manuscript of 'De ronda,' and wanted to have it back, but dared not trust it to the postoffice. My father said he could trusty messenger (the footman). At this she nailed, 'Oh, he might stop at a public house and reget it.' We assured her such a layes had never-en known to occur. Then might he not, if he be very likely to stop and help at a fire? This was a contingency we had never contemplated, and, finally, after some laushter, we promised her that some member of the family should place the manuscript in her hards- and, as a matter of fact, I think my mother drove over with it to her the next moraling."

Sir Martin Conway, news of whose ascent o Aconcagua, in Chili, was cabled from London a few days ago, climbed Elimani, in Bolivia, early He then undertook to ascend Sorata, another Bollvian peak, which is from one hundred to five hundred feet higher than Illimani. His first attempt falled, and letters from him re His first attempt fulled, and letters from him re-cently printed in the London papers indicated that he would make a second effort. Inasmuch as no report of his success has been telegraphed across the Atlantic it is fair to infer that Sir Martin has abandoned Sorata for the present. Aconeagua is nearly a thousand miles south of Sorata, and at last accounts Sir Martin was bound for Terra del Fuego. Sarmiento, in that region, is only 6,990 feet high, but it is the loftiest summit south of the Straits of Magellan. It is now summer, of course, where this dauntless explorer is

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Scots Pictorial" says that on one occasion Lord Rosebery was entertaining a large party, and had among other rural guests a farmer who tasted the cream for the first time. Thinking that something had gone wrong in the kitchen, and desiring to save his fellow-guests the pain of his own experience, he whispered to his host that the pudding by some mischance had got frozen. His lordship listened gravely, without moving a muscle of his face, tasted the pudding, thanked the farmer, and then called a servant. After some little conversation he turned to the farmer with a relieved expression, and said: "It's all right, Mr. ---; they tell me it's a new kind of pudding, and is frozen on purpose." Thereafter the farmer partook of his portion with evident relish.

Squaring Up.—Freddie's Papa—What do you intend to do with the hole in that doughnut when you get all the cake eaten from around it?

Freddie (after serious thought)—I guess I'll give it to little sister, to pay fer the bite she gimme out of her apple.—(Chicago News.

"The Buffalo Express" says that an interesting experiment in burning steel with electricity is to he tried in Cincinnati, in an effort to remove a safety vault that was built forty years ago. The vault has long been in use and the room occupied, but it is now wanted for other purposes. iron and steel showing a gain of more than are constructed of layers of hard spring steel, one will be placed in the vault, each with a carbon attached to a feed wire. The men will wear heavy rubber gloves, and specially constructed goggles to protect their eyes from the intense light. will pass the carbons over the walls of the vault, burning them in intersecting lines.

Among the Shades Alexander What's the mater with you Co.ar? You seem to be downcast, I ter with you, Casar? You seem to be downcast. I hope it isn't your digestion.
Casar—No: I've just been thinking of the mistake I made in not establishing a magazine before I started out to conquer Gaul. Just think what a nice silee I might have got out of it by writing up the story of the campaign for serial did in my Commentaries! I realize, too, that I might well have given myself a good deal more credit than I did. If I hadn't been so blamed modest. These modern warriors have caught on all right, I see, Aleck, there were lots of things about the business that you and I didn't know.—(Cleveland Leader.

"The Philadelphia Record" tells of a little woman and a big man who visited a dentist not long ago 'I just came along to help her keep her courage up," explained the big man fondly. through a long operation, the filling of several teeth, with scarcely a quiver. When it was done she suggested that her husband ought to have his teeth examined. He said he knew there was nothing the matter with his, but finally she had her way. The dentist found one small cavity, and said he might as well fix it at once, and the little chine was moved out from its corner the big man ered perceptibly, and even before the tool touched his tooth he gave a shout; after which it took all of the little woman's powers of persuasion to keep him in the chair until the job was completed. 'And that's no exceptional case," said the dentist, when the couple had gone.

ANTICIPATED.

A-journeying the Kaiser went
From land to land in splendid state,
And nations wondered what he meant,
As nations oft have done of late.

To make, successfully he sought, Triumphal tours from clime to clime, Despite the fact that there was nought To triumph over at that time.

Yet happiness is not complete.
'Tis thus that pride leads to despair,
He finds his grandeur to defeat
'An anti-climax lurking there.

"Let us have peace!" he calls aloud.
This is the hope he long has nursed.
And then the Czar smiles on the crowd,
And blandly cries: "I said it first."
—(Washington Star.

"General" Coxey is now selling silica sand to Pittsburg glassmakers. "This prosperity," he says, is the result of the re-establishment of credit. I not expect another crisis for some years, but with either gold or silver as the basis of our financial system we are taking too many risks. We should have paper money, and I mean to continue my missionary work until I make the country set it. Next spring I intend to begin a tour over the

My friend's colored maid came in one day after her regular weekly outing, looking as if she had enjoyed herself. "Well, Susan," said my friend, who is sympathetic, "I suppose you saw all the pretty things in the stores downtown?" "No'm; not 'zactly. I ben lookin' at de handiwork ob de Lawd." "Indeed? So you took a little trip to the country to see the fields and the flowers?" "No'm; no, indeedy. I ben at de dime museum. They has a hairy boy there, and a two-headed man."—(Lippincott's Magazine.

quietly watched a wheelman lose control of his mount and go over a wall, machine and all, and then remarked: "Well, well! And so they can make them leap now!"

Unexpected.—The tramp had been very impertinent and dictatorial until the hired man unexpectedly made his appearance and inquired: "Are you lookin' for a scrap?"

His manner changed entirely, and at once he answered: "Yes, sir, that's what I'm lookin' fur—a scrap o' cold turkey er cold ham, er anything that happens to be handy."—(Washington State